AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Amend paragraphs 10, 75, 76, 79, 80, and 81 as set forth below.

[0010] In the description herein, the following abbreviations identify certain technical references: [Lamport81] refers to L. Lamport, "Password Authentication with Insecure Communication," Communications of the ACM, Vol. 24, Number 11, November 1981; [Dwork92] refers to C. Dwork et al., "Pricing via Processing or Combating Junk Mail," in Advances in Cryptology (E. Brickell, ed.), CRYPTO'92, Lecture Notes in Computer Science, LNCS 740, pp. 139-147 (Springer-Verlag, August 1992); [Back97] refers to A. Back, "Hashcash: A Denial of Service Counter Measure," ~~1997~~ August 1, 2002 (self-published); and [Dwork03] refers to C. Dwork et al., "On Memory-bound Functions for Fighting Spam," Crypto 2003.

[0075] The term "computer-readable medium" as used herein refers to any storage medium that participates in providing instructions to processor 404 for execution. Such a medium may take many forms, including but not limited to, non-volatile storage media~~,~~ and volatile storage media~~, and transmission media~~. Non-volatile storage media includes, for example, optical or magnetic disks, such as storage device 410. Volatile storage media includes dynamic memory, such as main memory 406. ~~Transmission media includes coaxial cables, copper wire and fiber optics, including the wires that comprise bus 402. Transmission media can also take the form of acoustic or light waves, such as those generated during radio wave and infrared data communications.~~

[0076] Common forms of computer-readable media include, for example, a floppy disk, a flexible disk, hard disk, magnetic tape, or any other magnetic medium, a compact disc read only memory (CD-ROM), any other optical medium, punch cards, paper tape, any other physical medium with patterns of holes, a random-access memory (RAM), a programmable read-only memory (PROM), and erasable programmable read-only memory (EPROM), a ~~FLASH~~ flash EPROM, any other memory chip or cartridge, a carrier wave as described hereinafter, or any other medium from which a computer can read.

[0079] Network link 420 typically provides data communication through one or more networks to other data devices. For example, network link 420 may provide a connection through local network 422 to a host computer 424 or to data equipment operated by an Internet Service Provider (ISP) 426. ISP 426 in turn provides data communication services through the worldwide packet data communication network now commonly referred to as the "Internet" 428. Local network 422 and Internet 428 both use electrical, electromagnetic or optical signals that carry digital data streams. ~~The signals through the various networks and the signals on network link 420 and through communication interface 418, which carry the digital data to and from computer system 400, are exemplary forms of carrier waves transporting the information.~~

[0080] Computer system 400 can send messages and receive data, including program code, through the network(s), network link 420 and communication interface 418. In the Internet example, a server 430 might transmit a requested code for an application program through Internet 428, ISP 426, local network 422 and communication interface 418. In accordance with the invention, one such downloaded application provides for ~~detecting network data injection attacks as~~ the techniques described herein.

[0081] Processor 404 may execute the received code as it is received, and/or stored in storage device 410, or other non-volatile storage for later execution. In this manner, computer system 400 may obtain application code ~~in the form of a carrier wave~~.